

The Standard

William Glaemann, Publisher.
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(Established 1870.)

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The official paper of Ogden City and Weber County. All legal notices authorized by law to be published by said city and county will appear exclusively in the Evening Standard.

HOW JAPAN PLANS TO INVADE AMERICA

Strange that, with all this war talk, the United States government continues to allow Ambassador Chinda to play an important part in informing California, and this country, what Japan will accept in alien legislation.

We are informed that the army war college has been aware that Japan has planned an attack on the United States. Planning and attacking are two different things, but the fact that the Japanese have considered in detail the feasibility of invading the United States is in itself most significant.

The army officers admit that the United States is open to invasion at three vulnerable points, namely, Puget Sound, Southern California and along the Mexican border.

On Sunday, in Washington, an officer of the war college gave out the following on the plans of attack of the Japanese:

The principal objective of this campaign is Puget Sound. The next most important part is the border line of Mexico. The third most salient point is a feint on our east or a threat to invest the port of San Francisco.

The plan is not a bad one, assuming, of course, that conditions are not changed in the United States by the time the Japanese fleet in three squadrons could arrive in the Pacific coast. It is certain, nevertheless, that a Japanese fleet with 200 auxiliaries in the way of transports could arrive off the western coast of the United States before the Atlantic battleship fleet of the United States could arrive in the same waters.

The selection of Puget sound by the Japanese army staff as the key of the situation shows that the Japanese have studied the situation accurately and from a point of view that has worried our army experts for the past ten years. It happens that the entrance to Puget sound is so wide for a long way into the interior, and the current is so swift that it is impossible to guard either the main channel with submerged torpedoes or to divide it into effective mine fields.

The Japanese purpose would be that, while threatening San Francisco and causing a concentration there of American naval forces, an inferior Japanese squadron army through the sound to the northwestern coast. I do not think that Japanese fleet or squadron, following the theoretical plan of the Japanese army staff, would find any difficulty in conveying 50 or 100 transports with a thousand men each and landing the men in the northwestern part of our country. It seems strange that so bold a scheme could be entertained, and yet it is feasible and could only be met by the destruction of the Japanese cruiser convoy before it entered the sound, or in the sound. The difficulties are very much the same as those that are recognized by the army experts as to Chesapeake bay, where the forts are so wide apart that a fleet entering the bay would be out of gunshot on either side.

The plan as to the northwest contemplates swift action and attacking of the country on the north as far as the Mississippi river. The other feature, which contemplates the use of the army, is a forced use of Mexican territory.

The Japanese entrance into Mexican territory would be by a plan which has long been discussed, but which has not until very recently been intelligently connected with the army staff plan as to the northern part of the United States via Puget sound and the demonstration against San Francisco, which are now known for the first time.

The plans as now understood, show clearly the purpose of the incessant Japanese intrigue at Magdalena bay. The whole Japanese plan evidently means a control of the country west of the Mississippi river. If they once are established in the northwest with an army all the forts, Flagler, Casey, Washington and the others and, in fact, all seacoast defenses in the northwest would be taken in flank or rear and lost.

There are only two ways of meeting such an attack if the paper plans of the Japanese were attempted to be carried into effect. One is meeting the enemy with our fleet, which is, however, unfortunately on the Atlantic coast.

The other would be the immediate dispatch of an army to the northwest and another to the southwest. The coast defenses at San Francisco are regarded as very good. The coast defenses along the southern part of California are not adequate. During the last fight which Japan gave us, we recognized the weakness of southern California, and we had plans made for temporary fortifications and the rush of artillery to San Diego and San Pedro.

These statements from the officials of the war college must be accepted with some reservation, as in army circles there is a constant demand for a larger army and these periods of uncertainty are not allowed to go by without the full advantage being taken of the opportunity to preach the necessity of more battleships and more soldiers. Lately, in Germany, the discovery was made that a regular campaign of deception, tending to show that France was about to attack Germany, had been carried on through papers subsidized by the Krupp works and a similar agitation had been fostered in France, all for the purpose of paying the way to large appropriations for military purposes.

It is just possible much of this

lingo talk is inspired in this country from a similar source. However, this country should not neglect to take all precautions to guard against being caught unprepared. As the Standard repeatedly has said, the greater disregard is exhibited by the government in the holding of our most powerful warships in Atlantic waters. Were our battleships stationed along the Pacific coast, Japan would cease to plan an invasion of the mainland and there would be less talk of war from Japanese sources.

With thousands of Japanese ex-soldiers in the northwest, it would not be a difficult task to convert them over night into an armed force. A Japanese ship could clandestinely land enough rifles and ammunition at some point along the northwest coast to transform all the Japanese farmers and laborers into a most formidable army. Furthermore, Japanese ships, carrying mail and merchandise, could be equipped as war vessels, and, on the day of the declaration, be in position in San Francisco bay to open fire on that city. After the city had been bombarded and millions of dollars in damage inflicted, the Japanese would suffer no great loss, if those ships were destroyed by the crews themselves or by counter attack. This first blow would be disconcerting and its psychological effect most aidful to Japan.

In the meantime, Ambassador Chinda continues to serve notice that the United States must do certain things or there will be a serious estrangement. Why not accept him at his word and start the Atlantic battleship fleet around the Horn on a friendly visit to the seaports of South America?

RAILROAD WOULD BENEFIT OGDEN

A dispatch from Washington states that several conferences have been held during the last few days with the secretary of the interior by Senator Smoot, Congressman Howell, James H. Patterson, president of the Pacific Land & Water company of Salt Lake, and Farley L. Williams, general counsel of the Oregon Short Line railroad, with a view to securing a permit for the Salt Lake & Idaho Railroad company for a right of way of twelve miles over the Minidoka reclamation project in Idaho under a stipulation that would be acceptable to the railroad company.

Saturday the secretary waived the last remaining requirement in the stipulation to which the railroad company objected, so it is now thought the railroad will accept the permit for right of way under the modified stipulation and complete its proposed line from Burley, Idaho, to Saline, Utah, a distance of about 120 miles, of which the right of way over the Minidoka project is a part.

About sixty miles of the proposed line was graded two or three years ago but work stopped when a satisfactory agreement could not be reached with the government for a right of way over the Minidoka project.

The Utah congressional delegation ever since the beginning of the controversy between the government and the railroad company, has endeavored to secure a satisfactory agreement that would permit the completion of the road. It now seems that the delegation's efforts have met with success.

The building of the road from Saline north would be of great benefit to Ogden and add to the importance of this city as a railroad center, as the line would be used by the Harriman roads, including the Union Pacific as a cutoff into the northwest.

LECTURE ON CHINA BY COLLINWOOD

Before a large audience last evening in the First Baptist church, George Collinwood, of the Morning Examiner, gave the second interesting lecture on "China, Her Customs, People." For one hour he held the closest attention of his audience, as he told simply and pointedly, the characteristics of the people composing this great empire that is just awakening.

The lecture was illustrated with colored slides, and as an educational feature was excellent, and well received by the audience. Mr. Collinwood's residence of 19 years in China, added to the lecture, information being first-hand.

MEMORIAL DAY AT FAIR GROUNDS

Under the auspices of the Retail Merchants' association, the business men of Ogden are planning a big celebration to take place at the fair grounds on Memorial day, with the view to providing such amusements that the people of Ogden will not find it necessary to leave the city for a day of pleasure.

There will be two ball games between North Ogden and Plain City and Hooper and Eden. Automobile and motorcycle races will be a feature and arrangements are being made for broncho busting and harness races. If possible, a wrestling match will be on the program.

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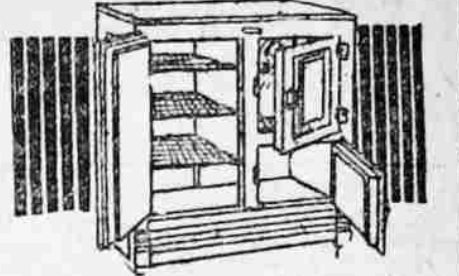
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TRIBUTE PAID TO MOTHERS

Orpheum Theater Crowded With Attentive Audience at Mother's Day Celebration—Rev. E. I. Goshen Rebukes Those Who Neglect Their Children or Set a Bad Example—Condemns Race Suicide.

Eclipsing the success of the Mother's day exercises of last year, the public celebration held at the Orpheum theatre yesterday afternoon under the auspices of the Child Culture club was attended by hundreds who filled all seats and the aisles and stood up in the rear of the building. From beginning to end, all events on the delightful program reminded the audience of the self-sacrifice and the love that is the striking trait of mothers, and the music and addresses did much to instill deeper into the hearts of the listeners the reverence in which mothers are held.

One of the features of the afternoon was the reading of an original essay on "Mothers" by Miss Marguerite Israelson, a student of the Central Junior High school. The young lady was awarded the prize for the best essay on the subject submitted to the committee of the Child Culture club.

Mrs. J. M. Bishop, former president of the club, presented the young writer with the award, saying:

"At the request of Mrs. S. S. Smith, Ogden's director in the Utah Federation of Women's clubs, and a member of the state committee on observance of Mother's day, it has fallen to me to act as one of the judges of the papers presented by the pupils of the sub-high schools on the theme 'Mother,' and to present the pin offered by the federation. We are sorry only one prize was offered as it was difficult to decide between the efforts of Miss Marguerite Israelson, Thorne Wilson and Frank Dunsmore. The three judges, Mrs. Valentine Gideon, Supt. J. M. Mills and myself finally reached a unanimous decision in the order given."

After paying a tribute to the divinity of motherhood, Mrs. Bishop turned to the winner and said:

"Miss Marguerite, in years to come, when greater tasks have been done and vast victories won, perchance you will look back to this as a small contest. Nevertheless, today is a golden moment and I hope you will believe with the poet, 'Best, truest, the happy moments. The days that make us happy make us wise.' I am happy in furthering your happiness by presenting you with this pin."

The essay in full follows:

"Mother: What would this world be without her? An empty, lifeless mass, with no mankind, whatever. She is responsible for life, and but for her we would not be here today."

"The most wonderful act of man is love expressed through sacrifice. From the first the mother's sacrifice for her children has been the greatest sacrifice on earth. She would rather go without pleasure just to see us happy. She often goes without the very necessities of life in order that we may have the necessities and luxuries. The worries she undergoes in the fear that we may not be the right kind of men and women to go through life, can never be appreciated, for a mother's love is too real to be fully understood."

"After all her love and care, it is but just that we repay her as much as we can, for all that she has done for us; pay her with returning love and care. We can do this in endless ways: By being thoughtful and willing to help her we can compensate her in a large measure. When anything befalls us, mother should be the first to know, and she will place us in the right. Life is too big a thing for us to become discouraged of when some little mishap comes in our way. Mother has endured more than we, and the bravest thing to do is to strive to do our best, relying on mother's unfailing help to guide us. She is seldom wrong and the following of her ideals will bring success to us and joy unspeakable to her."

"Sometimes we love her dearly, but we do not show that love because of our thoughtlessness. We accept her care as a matter of fact and fail to pay our obligations in loving service. If we but gave more attention to our mother, we would lift tiredness from her body and often sadness from her heart. Her life is a gladness if we gave more thought to her wishes and showed more readiness to lend her our confidence and aid. Mother pays the biggest price in life and to her the biggest returns are due."

"Mary, the mother of Washington, was an uneducated woman of remarkable force of character, and her noble son was constantly paying tribute to the value of her influence over his life. For forty-six years a widow, she reared her children at the expense of constant labor, living for them alone. 'We have no finer picture of true

American manhood than that of President Garfield, stooping to kiss his old mother, even before he kissed his wife, after he had taken the oath of office as the president of the United States. Many of the newspapers of the day used as headline to the words, 'The President kissed his mother.'"

"The bond of affection between Carlyle and his mother was very strong, and he often sang her praises. She was a godly mother, and in her letters to her son, after he had left home, advised him to read the Bible and obey its precepts. When his mother died the son wrote, 'A mother died, it is an epoch for us all, and to each one of us it comes with a pungency, as if peculiar, a look as if originally and singularly.'"

"Thousands of instances might be given of the heroism, the unflinching fidelity, the tender and lasting influence of the mothers of the world on their children. It has ever been so, it will be so in ages to come."

"May we do our best to love and help our mothers? When we are grown and gone, may we never forget her, the noblest creature of all. No matter where we may be, let us keep in touch with her by letter, thought, or gift, and let her know we are still thinking of her and doing our best in life. She has us ever in mind and years and waits for word from us. Let us never permit her to see a day of want, for once she let all pleasures pass that she might bring us into this world with all that is necessary for life. Not long ago we slept on her breast with no thoughts of the future. Now think of her as she always has thought of us, with all little mishaps forgotten, for her life is our life and demands our undying love and loyalty."

"Joquin Miller attracted the attention of the throng because of his eccentricity, and then held it with his merit. Here is a little poem that never will be forgotten: 'The bravest battle that ever was fought; Shall I tell you where and when? On the maps of the world you will find it not; It was fought by the mothers of men.'"

No, not with cannon or battle shot,
With sword or nobler pen;
No, not with eloquent word or thought,
From mouths of wonderful men.

But deep in a walled-up woman's heart—
Of woman that would not yield,
But patiently, silently, bore her part—
Lo! there in that battlefield.

No marshalling troop, no bivouac song;
No banner to gleam or wave;
And Oh; these battles they last so long—
From babyhood to the grave.

Yet, faithful still as a bridge of stars,
She fights in her walled-up town—
Fights on and on in the endless wars,
Then silent, unseen—goes down."

Rev. E. I. Goshen.

In the principal address of the meeting yesterday afternoon, Rev. E. I. Goshen of Salt Lake took up the fads of society and the tendency of modern women to neglect their children in order that they may go to afternoon bridge parties, theaters and club meetings. When he eloquently and frankly attacked race suicide, his words were greeted with applause but his remarks were not so well received when he turned to club meetings and parties.

He told the story of a mother who had been troubled because her young son was becoming a gambler. The mother took the son to task upon one occasion and pointed out the wickedness in his actions. The son pointed to a vase on the table and asked his mother where that article came from and, to the chagrin of the mother, she confessed that she had won it at a bridge party.

"As long as you society people gamble at your parties you cannot expect to have your sons and daughters refrain from such practices," said Rev. Goshen.

He pointed out the trouble that results when parents practice deception on their children and he scored the wives who have no time for the bearing and rearing of children. In conclusion he dwelt for a few moments on the child labor question and regretted that, in the search for

the dollar, employers sacrifice the lives of children.

Alva Scoville's Address.

"The Opportunity of Motherhood" was the subject of the address delivered earnestly and eloquently by Alva Scoville. In substance he said: "The quiet, patient work of science, especially as revealed in Henri Fabre, grand old man of ninety, shows what one equally devoted mother can do if she will but take a rooted interest in children. Henri Fabre fed the mind of Maurice Matterlinck with those superb ideas about the hive that resulted in his masterpiece, 'The Life of the Bee.' Never did mother grant help to her boy with more unselfish zeal than did this aged scientist to Matterlinck and others. They reaped the honors, but Fabre toiled on in the joy of his world of insects, whose poet-at-heart he had always been. Only the mother has the patience and devotion to make a complete success of her offspring. They should be to her a science, interest in which would be far more consuming than Fabre's study of his loved hymenoptera. She alone can guard and guide as the years go by in a continuous course. Work in the schools is usually supervised by a new teacher each year—a condition that interrupts the consistent evolution of the child. This deficiency a wise mother can make good by linking the years in a proper harmony."

"The fact that the mild influences are mighty was shown in the gentle but effective action of the elements, which operate almost unnoticed. The vapor rises invisibly to shape the storm cloud from which, at times, millions of tons of moisture are precipitated. Such a sequel only proves what gentle training will effect when it is carried on by mothers who understand the outcome with precision. Harsh methods, or hurried efforts to educate the century plant, which man really is, will but prove the poor judgment of the mother whose task is not so simple that it may go without study and provision."

The musical numbers on the program were most appropriate. Miss Genevieve Malone, accompanied by her sister, Loretta, played exquisitely a difficult piece upon her violin and was roundly applauded. George Douglas sang in his usual good voice, "Silver Threads Among the Gold," and the contralto solo, "The Songs That Mother Used to Sing," by Miss Rosalie Holberg, was well received.

The duet, "Holy Mother, Guide His Footsteps," given by Mrs. C. H. Stevens and Mrs. Fred Clark was one of the dainty numbers on the program. Mary Williams, a little girl, sang "Always in the Way."

A series of tableaux formed a fitting conclusion to the afternoon's services. "Motherhood" was given by Mrs. Frank Tribe, posing with a baby borrowed from Mrs. Carl Allison, as Mrs. Tribe's own baby has grown too large to meet the demands of the program. "Childhood" was given by 20 young boys and girls less than six years of age.

Heber Scowcroft and family represented "Family Circle," and "Grandmother's Birthday" was given by Mrs. Harriett Emerson who was presented with a white carnation by a small boy.

Mrs. S. S. Smith was chairman of the committee of arrangements and she was assisted by Mrs. Thomas D. Dee, Mrs. J. T. Lynch, Mrs. Archie Bowman, Mrs. George Glen, Mrs. John M. Mills, Mrs. Elisha Bowen and Mrs. H. M. Barrows.

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